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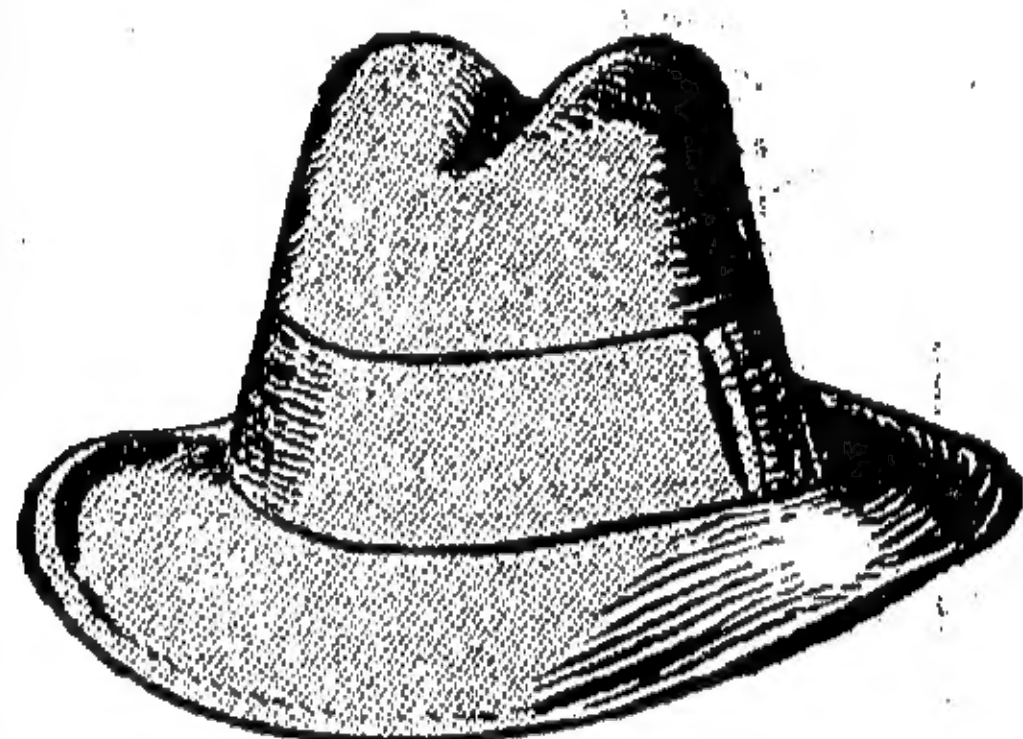
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## BRITISH TRADE BANK. TERMS OF ROYAL CHARTER.

There was issued recently as a White Paper the Royal Charter incorporating the new British Trade Bank, which is to be known as the British Trade Corporation, together with the terms of the deed of settlement under which the operations of the institution are to be regulated. Its general object will be to assist the development of British trade and industries, to procure for British manufacturers orders in connection with new Overseas undertakings, and to finance contracts in connection therewith.

The board of directors is to be constituted as follows:— Lord Farington, the Right Hon. Frederick Bath Jackson, Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. Frank Dudley Docker, Mr. William Henry Neville Goschen, Mr. John Henry Brunel Noble, and Sir James Hope Simpson.

Clause two of the Charter, which is dated April 21st last, sets out the objects and powers of the Corporation as follows:— "The corporation shall be established for a term of sixty years commencing from the date of this charter for the purpose of carrying on the business of the world, either by branches, agencies, or otherwise, and particularly (but without restricting the general scope of such business) in any of their branches) with the following powers, objects, and rights, which shall nevertheless be exercised at all times subject to due conformity with the laws of the respective countries concerned, with due regard to the interest of our Government:—

(a)—To act as agents for any Governments or authorities, or for any bankers, manufacturers, merchants, shippers, and others, and to carry on agency business of any description including the power to act as attorneys and to give discharges and receipts.

(b)—To carry on business as contractors, merchants, or traders on their own account.

(c)—To promote or finance or to assist in the promotion or financing of businesses and undertakings of any description, and to develop and promote the same, either through the instrumentality of syndicates or otherwise, and to act as an issuing house.

(d)—To enter into any partnership or other arrangements for sharing profits or on joint account.

(e)—To acquire and hold or dispose of any shares, stock, bonds, obligations, debentures, debenture stock, scrip, or other securities or interests of any companies, trusts, or corporations, or of any Governments, States, provinces, municipalities, or other authorities.

(f)—To acquire and hold or dispose of any interest in any railways, tramways, ships, canals, docks, harbours, armaments works, shipbuilding establishments, irrigation works, electrical works, gas works, water works, and in addition any carrying, transporting, trading, industrial, agricultural, financial, or manufacturing works, concerns, or business of any description, and to carry on the same.

(g)—To acquire and hold any interest in and to develop the resources of, and to turn to account, deal with, pledge, and dispose of any territories, forests, mineral fields or other lands, possessions, buildings or property, real or personal, immovable or movable, in any part of the world, including lands, buildings, and other hereditaments in the British Islands notwithstanding the provisions of any statutes of mortmain or any other statutes or laws to the contrary.

(h)—To undertake and execute any trusts and to act as executors, administrators, receivers, and trustees, and to give any guarantees.

(i)—To obtain, work or dispose of any concessions, charters, Acts of Parliament, or other legislative rights, monopolies, licences, patents, copyrights, or other privileges or advantages.

(j)—To establish and maintain information and investigation bureaux, and to collect statistics, returns, particulars, and information likely to prove useful for the consideration of business and financial propositions, and to undertake experimental and research work.

(k)—On behalf of any Governments, authorities, or corporations to keep any registers relating to any stocks, shares, debentures, debenture stock, or securities and to undertake any duties in relation to the registration of transfers, issuing of certificates, or otherwise.

It is provided that the Corporation shall have the right to act as agent for the Government in cases where the latter is desirous, as the result of arrangements made with any Dominion or foreign State that British capital shall participate in financial operations not falling within the terms of any agreement with other parties existing at the date of the charter. The Government will, however, have power to appoint other agents where necessary or expedient.

The share capital of the Corporation will be £10,000,000, with power to increase this total, and to borrow or pledge the Corporation's credit as provided under the Deed of Settlement.

Business is not to be commenced until at least £1,000,000 sterling of the capital has been subscribed, and at least one-fourth of that sum has been actually paid up.

The Corporation must remain British in character and free from foreign control, and must have their principal domestic and principal place of business in England and the controlling board of directors in England.

These conditions are set out in detail in the deed of settlement, which also contains provisions for the holding in England of the controlling board and general meetings of the Corporation, for the prohibition of the issue of share warrants to bearer, for the keeping of a register of members and a register of mortgages, and for the making of return to and the inspection of the registers by the Board of Trade.

## CONSCRIPT INHERITED FORTUNES!

## BISHOP BRENT'S SUGGESTION.

Conscription of inherited fortunes is suggested by the Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Philippines, who recently returned to America from the battle-front in France and who declares that universal service in the most literal sense is needed to win the war. As a part of a general plan of such service Bishop Brent argues that the abolition of large private inheritances be considered seriously. He is not seeking to "promote" such a scheme as his own solution of our vast economic war problem, but says he heartily believes that in the practical consideration of "ways and means" at the present time the question of inheritance conscription should be taken up in detail. The possibility of the present taking over by the Government of large inherited fortunes was first brought to Bishop Brent's attention by an American who is himself very rich. Since then, he has given the matter keen attention and discussion. He does not regard the conscription of inheritance as a disadvantage for the person from whom the large legacy would be taken; rather does he look upon it as a definite gain.

"The younger generation would be deprived of the individual wealth of their fathers," he pointed out, "but they would be beginning their lives with equal opportunities in a country of better opportunity, not weighted down by an enormous debt and financial burden."

"The idea of the abolition of inheritance is not new. It has been suggested many times, to be accomplished either by the imposition of very high inheritance taxes or the prohibition of legacies over a certain fixed sum. I am not urging it as my solution of the present situation, but I consider it worthy of the gravest consideration."

"According to the charter of our liberties, men are born free and equal. Of course, they are not all born equal. Some are allowed to start their careers with a tremendous handicap."

"I have in the fairly recent past spoken in a great many boys' schools. For the most part the students were rich boys. And I have always taken the position that it was a most unfortunate thing for a boy to have his own chequebook, unless he had first learned to earn his own bread. In nine cases out of ten it is an evil result of inheritance. What it does is to debase the value of youth. The boy depends on the chequebook instead of himself."

"The idea of such abolition of large inheritance is the very antithesis of Socialism. Socialism tends to decrease the freedom of the individual. The principle of making it impossible for any youth to inherit a large fortune is a principle of individualism; it would set to increase the freedom of the individual. In drawing nearer to actual equality, it would offer to the young man more opportunity of individual development and individual value. It would make the individual more important to the State because of his own innate value of individual democracy instead of on a principle of Socialism. It would mean equality of opportunity, and that is the basis of democracy, the basis of our nation—what we are fighting for. In the present time of need it would release an immense amount of money, and free the country from a great future burden."

"I have thought very seriously on this situation in connection with the known effects of the civil war on the South. I think we can say that the civil war did in large degree stunt the whole development of the South, in laying on it so tremendous a financial burden. We want to avoid such burdens as much as possible."

"Of course, I realize that there would be all sorts of difficulties in working out such a scheme to a practical conclusion. There is, for instance, the question of the large businesses that must continue, and that must not be disorganized upon the death of the owner or proprietor. But it is, I believe, worthy of the most careful personal consideration at this time."

"I have presented the plan as the man who first discussed it presented it to me, along the lines which he thinks practicable. And he is a man of wealth and position, whose whole-hearted suggestion of such a principle impressed me greatly with the willingness of our country to make whatever sacrifice may be called for. I have had cause to feel that very deeply."

"Of course, the conscription of inheritance works in with the principle of general compulsory service. If it is right to claim that our manhood should serve the State, how much more right is it to claim that what is so much less than manhood—wealth—should also serve the State. If we compel personality we should certainly compel property."

"Yet in the true sense it would be no compulsion, as military service is no compulsion. There can be no compulsory service in a democracy. If democracy, in Lincoln's sense, means anything at all—government of the people, by the people, for the people—it is obvious that it means that the citizen is the Government and the Government is the citizen. Consequently, there can be no such thing as compulsion in the registration of the citizen for service in the need of the State."

"The heart of the whole principle of compulsory service is that it must be for peace as well as for war. We need the organization of all our resources so as to relate the ability of man to the needs of the State, whatever those needs may be. And no man should expect thanks for such service any more than for paying his taxes."

"I have just come," added the Bishop, "from where men are going out every morning to die—knowing that they are going to die. I had a service at the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## THE CHARTER OF STEAMERS.

With the progress of the war, the charter rates for Japanese steamers are fast advancing. According to contracts entered into between various parties last month the rate of a steamer of over 2,000 tons to ply in Japanese and Chinese waters is fixed at Y.22 per ton, that of a steamer of over 3,000 tons to be used on the American service at Y.38.50 per ton, and of a steamer of over 2,000 tons to be employed on the Indian and Australian services at Y.26 or Y.27 per ton. It is generally thought that the rate will show a still further rise in the near future. The following table shows the rates of vessels contracted for a period of one year:—

Vessels	Rate	Tonnage
Katori-maru	22.00	2,700
Takatori-maru	21.00	2,500
Mogami-maru	24.00	3,200
Chiyoda-maru	23.00	2,100
Kaga-maru	20.20	3,450
Kyoto-maru	23.00	3,250
Kashima-maru	22.00	3,520
Konan-maru	23.50	3,100
Uraga-maru	22.50	3,500
America-maru No. 2	33.50	6,800

## STEAMERS UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN JAPAN.

The total number of steamers over 1,000 tons which are now under construction or designing at the home yards under the sanction of the Japanese Department of Communications is 111, with an aggregate tonnage of 561,178, which may be classified as follows, according to the yards:—

Kawasaki	20	115,600
Osaka Iron Works	38	183,000
Uraga Dockyard	16	85,633
Mitsubishi	11	63,500
Asano	6	40,830
Fujinagata	6	12,700
Ishikawa-jima	6	12,500
Onos	4	9,280
Matsuo Iron Works	2	6,000
Harada	1	18,500
Harima	1	2,900
Total	111	561,178

## DISOBEDIENCE ON A TRANSPORT.

Sixty-four European trimmers and firemen of a hired transport were charged before the magistrate at Bombay on June 15th with combining to disobey the lawful orders of the master. It is stated that they had refused to get up steam. The defence was that Arabs had been engaged as crew. Captain Hughes, R.N., asked that if the magistrate found accused guilty he should inflict upon them the maximum punishment allowed by law. Owing to accused "conduct the ship had been detained, costing £500 a day. The magistrate convicted the accused. He regretted that the maximum punishment which he could inflict was only twelve weeks' rigorous imprisonment. He passed that sentence.

## STANDARD OIL PROFITS.

## A REMARKABLE SHOWING.

The Standard Oil Company of New York's statement for 1916 is one of the most remarkable ever made by a Standard Oil Company (says the *Christian Science Monitor*). Its surplus of more than \$68,000,000 is equal to 90 per cent. of its entire stock. Its surplus last year increased more than \$42,000,000. In the past two years the surplus has grown \$52,000,000. Approximately \$11,000,000 of the increase in surplus last year is due to appreciation in value of equipment of subsidiary companies, notably the Standard Transportation Company, its big marine transportation company, which took over the marine business of the New York company in the latter half of 1916; and which had an exceedingly prosperous year in 1916.

front at Arras—the men came in from the trenches to the service—it was in the thick of the night and went back immediately. That was only a few weeks ago, yet probably not 20 per cent. of those men are alive to-day.

"The whole principle of this war," Bishop Brent went on, after a slight pause, "is that it is difficult from other wars, because it is not a property war."

"We are fighting for the rights of personality. Therefore, no service can be effective except the full power of personality. In the old days wars were fought for territory, and in so far as they were thus fought, they placed property above human life. In the old wars men fought for property with human life; we are now fighting with human life and with property for the human right to live."

"This is very far from being a 'capitalist' war. It is a war of the plain people."

"And we cannot lay too great emphasis upon the general principle of service," he summed up. "When I think about the war and its needs and what it demands of us, I think, as of a text, of the sentences that I saw on the wall of the soldiers' reading and writing room in the fortress of Verdun: 'Germany fights to oppress; France fights to set free. On the fate of France depends the fate of the world.'"

"That is very fine, and it is perfectly true. England and Belgium saw it in 1915. Now we have awakened to it. I don't like to hear Americans say, boastfully, that we are fighting unselfishly; the French have been fighting unselfishly. It is quite true that we are fighting for others, and that we have no thought of conquest or spoils. But it is also true that we are fighting for the right to live for ourselves."

"On the fate of France depends the fate of the world. Nothing is too small for us to do for the cause for which we are fighting, and all that we have must be offered with the gift of ourselves to that cause."—*N. Y. Times*.

## JAPAN'S EXPORT TRADE.

## INCREASING SHIPMENTS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS.

Investigations made by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce show that with the progress of the war the value of shipments from Japan of manufactured goods is increasing. Shipments from January 1st to April 30th this year amounted in value to Y.158,769,732, the figures showing an increase of Y.57,410,398 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. In commercial and industrial circles the belief is expressed that the value of shipments for the first half of the current year will exceed Y.200,000,000. The following table shows the shipments of principal manufactured articles during the first four months:—

	Yen.
Cotton Yarn	34,440,000
Hiabatae	18,252,000
Matches	6,698,000
Cotton Hosiery	5,348,000
Other Hosiery Article	3,720,000
Glass and Manufactures thereof	4,316,000
Paper	4,018,000
Buttons	2,567,000
Hats	2,227,000
Woolen Cloth	2,123,000
Toys	1,820,000
Leather Manufactures	1,260,000
Cotton Towels	1,218,000
Silk Handkerchiefs	1,040,000
Umbrellas	1,021,000

## CHINESE AT THE OLD BAILEY.

## NOT BEHEADED BUT DISCHARGED.

Two groups of smiling Chinese, numbering seventeen all told, filed out of the Old Bailey on May 16th and returned to the East End.

They were arrested some time ago as the result of a faction fight between Chinese union and non-union seamen, in which the rivals met in the East India Dock-road and injured one another with knives, life-preservers, hammers, chop-pers, bars of iron, and daggers.

At the last sessions they refused to plead at all until they were assured they were not to be beheaded, but when sentence was deferred, and they were removed to the cells, their fears and lamentations returned. They were still very dubious about the future when brought before the Recorder on May 16th.

The Recorder now stated that he had been assured that all danger from these rival factions was at an end, and the disturbances had not created any public danger, for passers-by had not been attacked and the Chinese went quietly with the police.

A solicitor—They always do, my lord. Upon an undertaking from a Chinese representative of the union to look after them until ships were available to take them away from England, the Recorder sentenced each man to two days' imprisonment.

The prospect of returning to gaol created dismay, but when the interpreter explained, on behalf of the Recorder, that the sentence meant their immediate discharge, their relief was amusing, and their smiles as they left the dock nearly reached the roots of their pigails, says a London paper.

## INCREASE OF PRICES.

## COST OF FOOD NEARLY DOUBLED SINCE WAR BEGAN.

The statistics of the course of retail prices of food given in the Board of Trade *Labour Gazette*, published on May 18th show that on May 1st prices, as compared with July, 1914, had increased by 88 per cent. If eggs were omitted from the dietary, margarine substituted for butter, and the consumption of sugar and fish reduced to one-half of that prevailing before the war, the general percentage since July, 1914, instead of being 88, would be 68.

As compared with a year ago, retail prices showed an average increase of 23 per cent. The prices of potatoes advanced about 65 per cent. over the 12 months, and those of cheese and eggs nearly 50 per cent. With the other articles included in the returns the increases ranged from about 20 to 30 per cent., except with tea and granulated sugar, who which the advances were 13 per cent. and 8 per cent. respectively.

The prices recorded for butchers' meat at May 1st showed increases over those for July, 1914, ranging from 74 per cent. for British legs of mutton to 162 for frozen breasts of mutton, the rise in average prices ranging from 63d. to 7½d. per lb., according to cut. The prices of sugar, fish, potatoes, and cheese were considerably more than twice as high as in July, 1914, and those of flour and bread were at roughly double the pre-war level. Advances of about 70 to 80 per cent. since July, 1914, were recorded for bacon, butter, eggs, and tea, and of about 60 and 55 per cent. respectively for milk and margarine.

## GERMAN TRIBUTE TO SIR D. HAIG.

The *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung* devotes a one-column article to Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, signed "Mediator."

Field-Marshal Haig is certainly one of the ablest generals of contemporary England and like the majority of able Britons he is of Scottish descent. As in the case with all officers who served under Kitchener, there is very strict discipline under his command. He is a serious and persistent worker, and apparently the best man Great Britain has at present to set against her enemies. That his energy and eagerness to attack have not proved equal to the German art of defence will certainly evoke the highest satisfaction all over Germany.—*Reuter*.



## RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

There has been a tendency in some quarters rather to resent the tone of the American Consul-General's speech on Independence Day. That arises, I think, from a failure to realise the circumstances in which the speech was delivered. It must be remembered that Mr. Anderson was speaking, on the occasion of a great patriotic festival, to a gathering composed, except for the Press representatives, entirely of his own fellow-countrymen, and was striving to bring home to them a full appreciation of the fact that they are no longer neutral spectators of the great world-drama, as they have been for nearly three years, but are now actors in it with an important rôle to sustain. That explains the statement: "This is our war and we must win it." There was no intention in this or in the declaration that America would continue the war even "if every Allied soldier were taken from France to-morrow," to belittle the part which the Allies have played or to question the sacrifices which they are still prepared to make until victory crowns their efforts. The object was to show that America is not espousing the cause of any nation or group of nations, but recognises that the principles at stake in this war are as dear to her as to any of the Allies, and, having taken up the sword in their defence, will not lay it down again until they are triumphantly vindicated. We must all rejoice at this assurance, for, apart from the moral support which it carries with it, the material assistance which America can render to the Allies, who have been pouring out their blood and treasure without stint for so long, must hasten the end for which the world waits.

I am glad to learn that a certain officer—whose name I refrain from mentioning, as only the names of generals and admirals, apparently, can be mentioned without giving information that may be serviceable to the enemy—has reached home safely, despite the fact that his departure for an unspecified destination by an unnamed ship on an unknown date was recorded in this paper. It just shows that the Germans are not as wide awake as some people imagine. In Hongkong we can see opportunities which they allow to pass neglected. I have long suspected that their U boat warfare was conducted on the principle of striking at any ship they could reach on the main lines of traffic without troubling themselves about who was on board. Apparently, the British Government share the same view, for I notice that certain papers from London still contain the passenger-lists of Japanese vessels sailing to the Far East, even when these include the names of Europeans with military titles.

The steps which are being taken to widen the corner of Garden Road near the Murray barracks parade ground will effect a very necessary improvement. With the ever-increasing popularity of motor-cars this sharp corner has constituted a danger for a long time past both to motorists and pedestrians, for a fairly high wall obscured approaching traffic and a large tree helped to make matters worse. This tree and a portion of the wall have now been removed, and consequently the corner will be much easier to negotiate. It is a pity, however, that while the authorities were about it they did not do the job thoroughly by removing the existing accommodation for coolies at this spot. This could have been done without in any way encroaching upon the serviceable portion of the parade-ground, and it would have given a fine wide sweep. Doubtless that will come later. In the meantime we must be grateful for the "half loaf," and trust to the police to see that chauffeurs do not dash round the corner as if it did not exist, but slacken speed on approaching it.

Last week I suggested, in reference to the prosecution against Mr. Ormiston's ricksha coolie, that there might be more in it than what met the eye. My curiosity being aroused by the case, and with the object of seeing things for myself, I stood for some time outside one of the banks at noon yesterday. When I arrived there were three private rickshas standing in front of the entrance to the building close against the kerb. Five minutes passed and those three rickshas had been

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## HONGKONG AND THE GERMANS.

## AN OPINION FROM AUSTRALIA.

One of the largest manufacturing firms in Australia, commenting upon Mr. Dennis K. Moss' book "Britons & Germans in China," which was recently published by the *Hongkong Daily Press*, says:

"Some of the revelations made are startling and, certainly, all are enlightening and will, we trust, prove instructive."

"For ourselves we may say, despite appearances and emphatic and widespread asseverations, we never shared in the belief that the British mercantile spirit and enterprise were decadent. Our relations with British Houses have almost invariably been more satisfactory than with those of any other nationality; we feel secure in our dealings with British firms; their honour and probity can be depended upon as a matter of course; and their simple straightforwardness and directness of method form features of trading which, in our experience, have led by the shortest way to permanent success wherever such is possible."

"We are, therefore, not so greatly astonished at the comparison which his enquiries have caused Mr. Moss to institute in favour of our countrymen. At the same time it is highly gratifying to be assured of the fact on such unimpeachable testimony."

"No doubt a certain glamour had, in recent years, surrounded the operations of the German, which, of course, he did his best to maintain. He will be hard put to it, we should imagine, to re-assume his former status amongst the nations of the civilised world. People who can forget or forgive the awful atrocities and treacheries of which he has been guilty, will own more accommodating dispositions than we have—or ever desire to have."

"To our mind, the Germans of this generation have forfeited all rights of access to the trading areas of the world. They (and their products) should be admitted only upon sufferance; tolerated only where they may serve the convenience of the community concerned; treated with strict reservations; made probationers as it were over a long term of years; and freed from continuous restraint only when their sins have been purged by genuine and public repentance."

These are our individual views, and it is in accordance with such views that our own relations with Germans will be governed."

## THE INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

It is proposed in a short time to call up the members of the Indian Defence Force. An official *communiqué* says that to avoid complete changes of personnel every three months the men selected will be divided into twelve groups. As soon as the units are in being the groups will be called up at intervals of a month to serve for three months, but to commence with it will be necessary to call up three groups at once and let No. 1 group go after a month and No. 2 group go after two months, their places being taken by No. 4 in the second and No. 5 in the 3rd month.

joined by two others. After ten minutes two of the rickshas left with their owners, but a quarter of an hour had elapsed before the five rickshas which I had been watching had moved away. And all the time an Indian constable was standing only a few yards away.

There were many complaints at the gymkhana meeting on Saturday of the long waits between each event—waits that were sometimes not even enlivened by the band. The atmosphere was extremely stifling, and the majority of people were afflicted with ennui. I think this merely goes to prove that there is very little enjoyment in a race meeting unless you back your "fancy," and thus have a real interest in all that goes on—the weighing in, the drawing of tickets, and the many other preliminaries. From a backer's point of view the time allowed between each event is often barely long enough. In any case you cannot have the ponies running all the time, nor can the hand be expected to go on blowing for ever. I have heard it suggested that the intervals should be filled by arranging foot races and other side-shows. It is quite likely that additional attraction of this description would result in larger attendances than there have been at the last few gymkhana.

RODERICK RANDOM.

## SPORT.

## LAWN TENNIS.

## HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

## UNIVERSITY v. U.S.R.C.

In the Hongkong Tennis League the University visited U.S.R.C. on Saturday and returned home defeated by 75 games to 24. Scores:

Cooper Hunt and Hammond (U.S.R.C.)	10-1
beat Brayshaw and Marley	10-1
beat Redmond and Wright	7-4
beat Gittings and Wong Say	7-4
Cie	7-4
Kent and Milner Jones (U.S.R.C.)	10-1
beat Brayshaw and Marley	10-1
beat Redmond and Wright	9-2
beat Gittings and Wong Say	10-1
Cie	10-1
Ardoine and King (U.S.R.C.)	8-3
beat Brayshaw and Marley	8-3
beat Redmond and Wright	8-3
beat Gittings and Wong Say	6-5
Totals	75-24

## CLUB DE RECREIO'S CLEAN SHEET.

The Club de Recreio completed a very successful season in Division "B" of the Hongkong Tennis League on Sunday, when, as a result of defeating the Craigengower C.C. they maintained a clean season's sheet, not having been beaten throughout their league games. They thus secure the shield.

On Saturday they played the Civil Service, with the following results:

Lopes Brothers (Club de Recreio)	10-1
beat Biden and Sara	10-1
beat Wood and Hamilton	6-5
beat Dr. Smalley and Deakin	8-3
Yvanovich and Pina (Club de Recreio)	10-1
beat Biden and Sara	10-1
beat Wood and Hamilton	6-5
beat Dr. Smalley and Deakin	9-2
Marques and Yvanovich (Club de Recreio)	10-1
beat Biden and Sara	10-1
beat Wood and Hamilton	8-3
beat Dr. Smalley and Deakin	8-3
Totals	75-24

On Sunday the scores were as follows:

Lopes Brothers (Club de Recreio)	6-5
beat Taylor and Thomson	6-5
beat Southerton and Wicheil	7-4
lost to Bass and Bradbury	5-6
Yvanovich and Pina (Club de Recreio)	6-5
beat Taylor and Thomson	6-5
beat Bass and Bradbury	9-2
beat Southerton and Wicheil	8-5
Marques and Remedios (Club de Recreio)	4-7
lost to Taylor and Thomson	4-7
lost to Southerton and Wicheil	5-6
beat Bass and Bradbury	6-5
Totals	54-45

## DIVISION "A."

The match between the Chinese Recreation Club and the Vanguard Club was played off on Saturday on the former club's ground, and was won by the home team by 56 games to 43. The scores were as follows:

Wong Po Kie and Lo Man Pan v. Lo and Lo	8-5
Grose and Manley	5-6
Lo and Ahlo	9-2
Yow Man Tsun and Mok Hing Kiu v. Lo and Lo	5-6
Grose and Manley	7-4
Lo and Ahlo	7-4
Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Kung v. Lo and Lo	5-6
Grose and Manley	8-3
Lo and Ahlo	4-7
Totals	56-43

## CROSS-COUNTRY RUN AT SHANGHAI.

## W. SPENCER-OSZORIO WINS EASILY.

In a Cross-Country run covering some 13 miles, in which seventeen well-known local athletes competed, W. Spencer-Ozorio ("Billy") came out the victor, out-distancing his nearest rival by a mile and a half. The course was over extremely rough and muddy country. Spencer-Ozorio caught up the others at the ninth mile and began to forge ahead, maintaining the lead to the end. The order then was Spencer-Ozorio, Cameron, Osborne and Woods. Heldon had already retired at the 11th mile point. Osborne, Cameron and Woods were known to be good long-distance runners, but nothing had been heard of Spencer-Ozorio, whose win was all the more noteworthy on account of the little training which he has had in cross-country runs.

## BRITISH OFFICERS MOVED TO FREIBURG.

A Berlin semi-official telegram of says:—  
A new camp for officer prisoners has been established at Freiburg in Brausgau. The transfer of British and French officers of all ranks to this new camp was begun to-day. These officer prisoners will be housed in various hotels in the town.  
[Freiburg is the town recently bombed by an Allied air squadron in reprisal for the sinking of hospital ships.]

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

## MISSING CROCKERYWARE.

Sentence of one month's hard labour was passed upon a coolie, formerly employed at Holt's wharf, who was found guilty of stealing a quantity of crockeryware.

The man was seen leaving a ship which was alongside the wharf, with the crockeryware under his arm.

## THIRTEEN.

A fine of \$10 or, in default, 14 days' hard labour, was the sentence imposed upon a Chinese by Mr. Wood, for being in unlawful possession of a quantity of soap.

It was stated that the defendant had a previous conviction against him, but as this was thirteen years ago Mr. Wood decided not to take any notice of it.

## THE BULGING PANAMA.

The fact that a Chinese who was leaving Holt's wharf was wearing a Panama hat, the crown of which bulged in a somewhat phenomenal manner, roused a watchman's suspicions. He apprehended the Chinese, took off the Panama, and found that the crown of the hat was crammed with sugar candy.

Sentence of one month's hard labour was passed.

## A GRASS-HOPPER CATCHER.

A Chinese, described as a grass-hopper catcher, was charged before Mr. Wood with being in unlawful possession of some sheets of zinc iron.

Inspector Sim stated that it was believed that the zinc had been stolen from Mr. Gordon's engineering works at Bay View.

The defendant was unable to give a satisfactory explanation of how he came by the zinc, and was sent to prison for seven days with hard labour.

## A WANDERER.

About 10 p.m. on Saturday the occupier on 12, Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon, was astonished to find an unknown Chinese wandering about the house. The man could give no satisfactory explanation, and the occupier of the house had the man arrested.

Sergt. Caygill stated that defendant had been acting in a very strange manner, and he did not appear to be in his right mind.

Asked by the Magistrate where he had come from, the defendant looked around the court in a very vacant manner, and then exclaimed "over there."

The case was remanded for a week, during which time the man will be kept under observation by the local medical officer.

## FIFTY CENTS.

When an Indian constable was about to take possession of some sacks which were obstructing Connaught Road West he alleges that a Chinese offered him a bribe of 50 cents to say nothing about the affair.

The Indian constable stated that a number of Chinese were engaged in mending sacks in Connaught Road West, and as they were all sitting on the pavement, considerable obstruction was caused. He went up to the sack-menders, whereupon they all ran away. He waited for some one to put in an appearance, but as no one appeared he was about to take possession of the bags when a Chinese came up and offered him a bribe of 50 cents to go away. The Indian constable arrested the Chinese, and, when brought before Mr. Wood, the case was remanded for more evidence to be secured.

## SOUTH AFRICA AND KING AND EMPIRE.

General Botha, replying at Stellenbosch to a speech in which Mr. Mercey drew a distinction between loyalty to the "Sovereign Prince," to which the Boer leaders agreed at Vereeniging, and loyalty to Great Britain, which he disclaimed, said that at Vereeniging the old republics concluded the treaty from which the Union was born, based on the will of the South African people.  
Now they were told that, although they stood under the King of the Empire, they had nothing to do with the Empire and the Empire had nothing to do with them. Such a doctrine was insulting to the intelligence of the young nation, and could only lead to misunderstanding and serious troubles. They must be blind if they failed to recognize the finger of the Lord in the change which had come over South Africa since the black and days of the ending of the Boer war, because what booby, grumbler, and curmudgeon failed to bring about had happened as if by magic.  
General Botha concluded by deprecating extremist utterances on both sides and appealing for mutual tolerance between Dutch and British.

## INTIMATIONS

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

JUST TO HAND

SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL" GOLF CLUBS.

LADIES' MODELS AND GENT'S MODELS.

INCLUDING



No. EWB.

DRIVERS.

MASHIES.

BAFFIES.

MID IRONS.

BRASSIES.

DRIVING IRONS.

JIGGERS.

PUTTERS.

LOFTERS.

NIBLICS.

OLEEKS.

MASHIE NIBLICS.

ACCESSORIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

18

DRINK "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER. SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED. BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per dozen.

Cheong Tai

Nam Hing Loong.

PINTS—\$28.50 per case

Ty Sing.

Sang Tai.

of 3 dozen.

Kwan Tye.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

Sincere Co., Ltd.

Stocked by

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.



FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

(487-8)

Wm Powell Ltd  
TELEPHONE 546

JUST ARRIVED!

WHITE AND COLOURED

VOILE GOWNS.

12, DES VŒUX ROAD.

(39)



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership of LEE NGAN SAN in our Firm terminated on the 28th August, 1916.  
WALTER FORD & Co.  
[823]

## RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, HONGKONG, IS READY TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE LOAN UP TO THE 28th JULY, 1917.

G. T. DALL,  
Manager,  
Russo-Asiatic Bank.  
[824]

## GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of \$20,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 o'clock a.m. on the 10th July, 1917.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by an incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt.-Colonel,  
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.  
His Majesty's Treasury Office,  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1917. [825]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE.

STEAMSHIP  
"JILITWONG"

having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 10th July will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th July, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHIN JAPAN LUN.

Agents.  
Hongkong 9th July 1917. [826]

## NORWEGIAN LLOYD INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HAVING been Appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS for Hongkong and Canton at current rates.

THORESEN & Co.,  
Agents.  
[800]

## THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

5% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT OF THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st July, 1917 will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 10 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.  
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, Hongkong.  
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, Tientsin and Hongkong only.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, Tientsin and Hongkong only.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ltd., Tientsin and Shanghai only.

BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER, Tientsin only.

The Interest less Income Tax at 5% in the £, will be:

On £20 Bonds, £ a. d. 12 0

Per Coupon (Gross) 12 0

Less Tax at 5% in the £ 2 0

Net amount payable 10 0

On £100 Bonds, £ a. d. 60 0

Per Coupon (Gross) 60 0

Less Tax at 5% in the £ 15 0

Net amount payable 45 0

On £500 Bonds, £ a. d. 300 0

Per Coupon (Gross) 300 0

Less Tax at 5% in the £ 75 0

Net amount payable 225 0

Payment will be made in Tientsin on Demand by exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.

By Order,  
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,  
W. S. NATHAN,  
General Manager.  
[807]

## AUCTIONS



## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction, to be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of July, 1917, at 3 P.M., in the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Containing	Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	At Bowen Road, above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong.	As per plan.	22,400 (approx.)	224,000	£ 9,000	£ 119

## THE CLUB HOTEL, LIMITED

## IN LIQUIDATION.

JNO. W. HALL

has received instructions from

G. O. HEATH, Esq.,

Liquidator,

to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

at the Sale Rooms, No. 61, Yokohama,

On TUESDAY, the 21st July,

at 2 P.M.

## ALL THE VALUABLE

## SETTLEMENT PROPERTY

known as

## THE CLUB HOTEL

LOTS No. 5 A AND B, BUND

covering as per Title Deeds 1527 Tumbo of Land with three frontages, to Bund approximately 215 feet, Birm-cho 250 feet and Water Street 260 feet, together with all the BUILDINGS thereon.

The PURCHASER of the PROPERTY to have the option of taking over all the HOTEL FURNITURE as it stands at valuation.

For Cards to view and further particulars apply to—

THE AUCTIONEER,  
No. 61, Yokohama,  
[818]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 11th day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being BURL BUILDING LOT No. 19.

IN ONE LOT.

The Property consists of:—

The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lynholm," 104, The Peak, situated near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 194,038 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1894.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,  
Solicitors for the Liquidators,  
or to the Undersigned,  
GEO. F. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer. [807]

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

DEVONIA, No. 9, Peak Road, SIX-ROOMED BUNGALOW, with Garden and Tennis Court.

HOUSES in Shamoon, Canton, Nos. 81 and 83.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.  
[806]

## TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, in Midson Villas, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings. [638]

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

HOUSES in King's and York Buildings, ROYAL LANCET, WONGSHEUNG ROAD.

HOUSES in Chiffon Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terrace, ROYAL LANCET, SHAMMOON, CANTON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
[808]

## AUCTION

## For Sale by Public Auction.

Subject to the conditions prescribed by the Straits Settlements "Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1914," as amended from time to time by Ordinances, 1 of 1915, 11 of 1915, XVI of 1916 and VI of 1917 and as adopted in this State:

All that land known as THE BATU LIMA ESTATE consisting of about 1,016 acres, 1 rood, 33 perches held under East Coast Country Grant No. 49 for 999 years from 1883, RENT FREE. About 275 acres of the land is planted with rubber (150 acres in bearing) and 50 acres with coconuts 3 to 4 years old.

Situated on main road within 5 miles of Sandakan Wharf.

The following buildings in good condition are on the Estate:

- (a) 1 bungalow (40' x 30') containing 2 bedrooms, dining room and verandah. Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, tiled floor.
- (b) 1 Store (33' x 23'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls.
- (c) 1 Smoke-house (34' x 20'). Corrugated iron walls and roof, earth floor.
- (d) 1 Factory (32' x 18'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, cement floor. Contains 2 hand machines, 28 latex pails and over 9,000 cups.
- (e) 1 Coolie houses (each 18' x 14'). Plank walls, thatched roof.

The above property will be sold by Public Auction in the Court House at Sandakan at 12 o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, 20th October, 1917. RESERVE PRICE \$100,000 (ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CURRENCY.

(NOTE:—This reserve price has been based on a report on the Estate by the Honourable Mr. F. E. Leese, Manager of Sapong Estate).

The sale is subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) \$30,000 (Singapore Currency) to be paid on purchase and the balance by monthly instalments thereafter of \$10,000. Interest at the rate of 7% per annum will be charged on instalments overdue and default for 30 days will invalidate the sale and render the deposit and all instalments liable to forfeiture.
- (2) Upon payment of the deposit an agreement will be executed by the liquidator undertaking to complete the transfer of the estate, free of all encumbrances, on payment of the final instalment of the purchase money.

And to the following special condition:—

- (1) The purchaser must be a British subject and not under any foreign influence; he will be required to satisfy the Governor that no person of enemy or foreign origin is directly or indirectly interested with him in the purchase, and he must make such statutory declaration in that behalf as may be required by the Governor.
- (2) For the purposes of this sale any person omitted under the Land Laws of North Borneo to rank as a Native shall be deemed to be a British subject.
- (3) In the case of a Company formed for the purpose of acquiring the business its Memorandum of Association must contain special provisions, to be approved by the Governor, to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control. Generally speaking, it will be necessary to prevent more than one-fourth of the shares or the voting rights being held by, or subject to the control of, foreigners.
- (4) In the case of a Company already in existence, if the Articles of Association do not already so provide, they must be altered in a manner satisfactory to the Governor so as to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control, and the Directors must furnish an undertaking to use their best endeavours to have the provisions referred to above inserted in the Memorandum of Association; if legislation should be introduced enabling the Memorandum of Association to be altered by the insertion of special provisions.
- (5) Should the Governor for any reason not approve of the purchaser, the contract may be rescinded by the Governor and the deposit will be returned without interest or expenses.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

W. W. SMITH,

Liquidator

RESIDENT'S OFFICE,  
SANDAKAN, NORTH BORNEO,  
29th June, 1917. [813]

## FOR SALE.

DO NOT MISS A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

BEAN and Nut OIL MILL PLANT in perfect working order for sale at next to cheap price.

Please address enquiries to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office,  
[776]

## WANTED.

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location.

Please apply to—

Box No. 1,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office,  
[767]

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S FORMAZONE

(REGISTERED).

A Refreshing, Invigorating and

Palatable drink particularly suited

for Tennis, Shooting and Bathing

Parties.

PINTS \$1.20 PER DOZ.

SPRITS 70 Cts. " "

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

REFRIGERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE 436

[12]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 10th JULY, 1917.

## THE POSITION OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

For months past, evidence of widespread unrest in Austria-Hungary has been steadily accumulating, and the people, it would seem, are now almost ripe for revolt. There is no doubt that they are far more discontented and difficult to restrain than their German allies. They have suffered more with less to gain, and the realization that their sufferings have been accentuated by the policy of preferential treatment for the Germans, which the predominant partners in the Alliance have consistently pursued throughout the war, has led to a bitter hatred of Germany, especially among the poorer classes. An Austrian financier was reported recently to have predicted that this feeling would almost inevitably result in an outburst of popular exasperation at an early date, and a correspondent of an influential London journal says that in Hungary the criticism of Germany is even more outspoken than in Austria and has led to a strong protest from Count Tisza in the name of the Hungarian Government. The general impression derived from the accounts of persons who have recently been in Vienna is that the army and the civilian population alike are exhausted and apathetic, while the national moral has been dangerously weakened. There is, apparently, a general weariness of the war, and although it cannot be said that the nation as a whole has abandoned the hope of ultimate victory, that hope is largely dissipated by the dread of a possible famine. There is a longing for peace and a growing desire for a more democratic control of affairs. We have seen how an attempt has been made to meet the latter aspiration by the promise of an extension of the franchise in Hungary, but the proposals which have been formulated have not brought the rival factions into any closer sympathy. The proposal is described as "merely the mockery of the idea of extension," and the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, the central organ

of the Austrian Socialist party, in a strong criticism of the scheme, sarcastically says: "A handful of new voters is electoral reform, corresponding with the greatness of the times and with the sacrifices of the population. This is the thanks to millions who have bled for their country, the poor Hungarian people, to whom this can be offered as the reform of a great time." The resumption of the offensive on the Eastern Front is the most convincing answer which could possibly have been given to the overtures for peace which the Government of Austria-Hungary made recently to the Russian Provisional Government. It is an answer which will bring the people to the conviction that they are being exploited in the interests of the dynasty and the militarist party, and when that conviction comes fully home to them the end will not be far distant. Many of the subject races of which the Dual Monarchy is composed look to the Russians as their brothers and liberators. There is no enmity between them, and on the battlefield, as has been proved repeatedly, it is difficult to restrain many from other surrendering or offering their services unconditionally to the Russian command. Austria-Hungary, in the perilous condition in which she finds herself, will be unable to withstand a series of Russian successes. The cables within the last day or two have told us of a peace procession composed of thirty thousand people from whom a telegram was dispatched to the Emperor requesting him to adhere to the peace policy. A message received a week or so previously described the franchise demonstration in Budapest as "most serious." The offensive on the Eastern Front, if continued with vigour, will demonstrate conclusively that Russia cannot be tempted to treat the Pact of London as "a scrap of paper," and then will come the Emperor's opportunity of showing the sincerity of his longing for that peace for which he assures his people, he is working untiringly. According to all the portents, he will soon have to choose between severance from Germany and the partition of his Empire. To throw off the German yoke and to put into practice the principle he avows regarding the "right of nations to decide their destiny for themselves" would be, of course, a confession of defeat and the ruin of all Germany's grandiose schemes in the Near East, but it might save the Hapsburg dynasty. If, he persists in his present course, the decision will simply pass from his hands into those of the people, and there can be no doubt what that decision will be.

## ABDICATION OF THE EMPEROR.

THE SITUATION AT PEKING.

(FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING.

Despatched, July 8th, 6.10 p.m.

Delivered, July 9th.

The Republican troops have encircled Peking.

An Edict cancelling the Monarchy, and re-establishing the Republic has been awaited since last night.

Negotiations are proceeding with a view to Chang Hsun evacuating. He still remains in his house, and his troops are still in the Forbidden City.

The 13th Division, which had been ordered to Onchow, have returned and are demanding their pay. The pig-tailed troops withheld them at the East Gate. There was fighting but no casualties.

PEKING.

Despatched, July 9th, 1.10 p.m.

Delivered, July 9th, 5.50 p.m.

The dragon flags have vanished from the City.

The Edict of renunciation is expected to be issued to-day.

The train service between Peking and Tientsin is partially resumed.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

## CHANG HSUN'S ARMY DEFEATED.

SHANGHAI, July 9th.

Tan Chi-sui's army attacked and defeated Chang Hsun's army and the latter returned to Peking.

Dr. Wu Ting Fang has arrived at Shanghai, and has wired the Foreign Ministers to the effect that Liang Tui-yien cannot represent China.

## ABDICATION OF THE EMPEROR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, July 8th.

The Emperor has abdicated.

## MONARCHISTS ATTACKED.

LONDON, July 8th.

A message from Shanghai states:—The ex-Premier, Tuan Chi-jui, reports that he attacked the Monarchists on Friday near Langfang. The Republicans advanced ten miles towards Peking, pursuing the enemy.

President Li Yuan-hung has appointed Tuan Chi-jui as Premier and given him the President's seal for conveyance to Feng Kuo-chang, who will assume the Acting Presidency and form a Provisional Government at Nanking.

## PALACE BOMBED FROM THE AIR.

LONDON, July 8th.

An aeroplane travelling at a great height bombed the palace in the Forbidden City and killed one man and damaged buildings near Chang Hsun's headquarters, which was probably the objective.

Chang Hsun has tendered the resignation of the Emperor.

The Republicans occupy the strategic positions on the outskirts of the city. Two hundred and fifty American, Japanese and Annamite reinforcements have arrived.

The railway line was torn up at several places, but it was quickly repaired.

The Chang Hsunites, after slight fighting at Langfang, rapidly retreated to the important railway centre at Fengtai, ten miles from Peking, from whence the cannonading was heard.

Most of Chang Hsun's troops have deserted.

Strong Republican forces are enclosing him, rendering the position desperate.

Another telegram states that the Imperialists have demanded an armistice.

It is expected that the Foreign Ministers will endeavour to effect a settlement.



# THE WAR.

## MORE AIR RAID DETAILS.

## VIOLENT ENEMY ATTACKS IN WEST.

### RUSSIA'S OFFENSIVE.

## POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

### FRANCE AND THE WAR.

#### Frano-Belgian Front.

##### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### INTENSE GERMAN BOMBARDMENT.

##### HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

PARIS, July 8th.

A communiqué says:—All night there was an intense German bombardment from north of Laffaux Mill to Proidmont Farm. It was preceded by violent attacks in four different sectors on this front. After desperate fighting enemy masses were driven off with very heavy losses. North and east of Laffaux Mill and east of Pantheon our positions were entirely maintained. Between Les Bovettes and Proidmont Farm an attack was developed on a front of three kilometres. After several hours struggle the enemy was ejected from the first line elements which he had penetrated. We appreciably extended our position which we re-took on the 1st east of Cerny. We brilliantly carried three strong salients on the left bank of the Meuse; namely, west of Morthomme and two south-west of Hill 304. Counter-attacks were repulsed.

#### BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, July 9th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There has been continued aerial activity. Our pilots yesterday frequently broke up larger formations.

We carried out successful raids and bombed and machine-gunned the enemy's aerodromes and depots.

We brought down six German machines. Ten were driven down. Eight of our machines are missing.

#### FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, July 9th.

A communiqué states:—The artillery struggle was most keen in the Pantheon and Proidmont Farm district.

We occupied a trench element.

There were artillery actions at various points, especially towards the Hurtabise and Monthaut sectors.

#### GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, July 8th.

A wireless German official report states:—We gained considerable ground and captured 700 prisoners, at Chemin-des-Dames, and south-eastward of Pargny-Filaish.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

#### HOW GERMAN OFFENSIVE WAS REPULSED.

#### TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER BY THE FRENCH.

LONDON, July 6th.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, continuing his story of how the German offensive was repulsed by the French says:—Further west, the Germans gained possession of a small salient, but were immediately driven out. The feature of the fight here was the French trench-mortar barrage. From two batteries of these weapons, seven hundred heavy bombs of terrific explosive effect were showered on the German departure trench. The battle at the end of the trench was over by ten o'clock in the evening.

Farther west, it raged all night long, but with no better results for the enemy. Four of his regiments here must have suffered terrible slaughter. It was noted that they attacked carrying their packs, evidently intending to hold the ground. They had been told that they would find the plateau held only by strong posts instead of the powerful defence line which they actually encountered. General von Boehm's attempt to dispense with a long artillery preparation failed. It would have failed in any case, but the lack of preparation cost him even the temporary gain which a well-staged attack almost invariably secures.

#### SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

LONDON, July 8th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided to the south-east of Hargicourt and to the north of Ypres.

#### COSTLY GERMAN EXPERIMENT.

LONDON, July 6th.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters gives further interesting details of the big German effort on Chemin des Dames on the 3rd instant. He states that the battle differed in important respects from most actions of the kind—firstly, the elaborate effort to secure an advantage by surprise; secondly, the failure, despite heavy sacrifices, to secure any result.

General von Boehm on this occasion resolved to test the dogma of the indispensability of a long artillery preparation, and there was an uneasy silence for twenty-four hours, preceding the attack. True, the French knew from prisoners that the Germans in front of the Calonne casemate plateau had been relieved, and that a tired battalion of the 28th Regiment, which on June 3rd allowed the *Stoestruppen* to go forward unsupported to death, had been replaced by young troops, and that an attack was pending, but they had no clue as to the date or hour.

#### Naval Activities.

##### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### NAVAL AIR RAID.

LONDON, July 8th.

The Admiralty announce:—Our naval aeroplanes carried out a raid yesterday evening on the Ghittelles aerodrome.

Despite hostile formations and heavy attacks, we successfully bombed our objectives.

All our machines returned.

#### Italian Front.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### BIG AERIAL RAID.

Rome, July 8th.

An official message says:—We drove off an enemy attempt to capture advanced posts on the Upper Valtelline.

Our raiding squadrons dropped two and a half tons of explosives on the Military Mercury Extracting Works at Idria, causing damage and fire.

#### Russian Front.

##### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### GERMAN ADMISSION.

LONDON, July 9th.

A wireless German official report states:—The Russians reattacked Stanislau and gained ground.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

#### ENEMY GAS ATTACKS FAIL.

LONDON, July 8th.

A Russian wireless official message states:—In the direction of Kovel, in the region of Volynska, the enemy released gas.

Enemy counter-attacks at Godov, and in the wood to the west of Koniuchy, failed.

Dense attacks, supported by armoured cars, to the west of Vychka, were repulsed.

There is intense artillery firing to the east and south-east of Brzetany.

##### General.

##### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

#### SOLIDIFYING REVOLUTIONARY FORCES.

Petrograd, July 8th.

All the Russian Soldiers' Delegates Congresses have been concluded. They have appointed an Executive Committee of all the Soldiers' Delegates and the Councils of Peasants Delegates with a view to solidifying the revolutionary forces.

They have also acclaimed the deeds of the troops in the new offensive.

#### AN ENEMY CONFERENCE.

##### KAISER AND HIS GENERALS.

AMSTERDAM, July 8th.

Generals von Hindenburg and Ludendorff are to have a conference with the Kaiser in Berlin.

#### THE AIR RAID.

##### AN AMAZING SPECTACLE.

LONDON, July 8th.

The raid on London was but an incident, though the outstanding incident, of a most amazing series of air battles as far as from the coast to London, and back over the channel to south of the Scheldt. Hundreds of thousands of people witnessed the spectacle beneath the comparatively low clouds, especially the desperate fight over the southern suburbs.

The German attack was plainly directed against the civilian population. The aeroplanes swooped as low as possible to drop their bombs and no military or munitions establishment was struck or apparently aimed at, though a large hospital which was conspicuously flying the Red Cross flag only just escaped many bombs. Though the enemy were over London for twenty minutes, the actual dropping of bombs did not exceed four minutes, when the enemy ascended to a great height and made off.

The noise during the attack was terrific. Firstly the anti-aircraft guns were barking like machine-guns, surrounding the raiders with a curtain fire from which it seemed impossible for them to escape. Then came the rattle of machine-guns as the British airmen closed in, followed by the heavy explosions of bombs, and shattering of glass.

Immediately the explosions ceased the streets were again crowded with people, and there was much the usual aspect except for numerous special constables speeding with ambulances, and fire engines.

An admirable feature of the raid was the prompt and cool work of voluntary organisations, including women doctors, nurses and special constables, who seemed to spring from the earth, in rescuing and tending the dead and wounded.

Anger and determination were the dominating sentiments of the populace after the raid.

LONDON, July 9th.

A close inspection of the damaged buildings as a result of yesterday's air raid shows that the havoc is amazingly small. It consists mainly of broken glass and window-frames.

A large majority of the cases in hospital are due to wounds from fragments of shell and shrapnel.

#### POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

##### A SENSATIONAL SPEECH.

LONDON, July 8th.

Germany has been suddenly plunged into an unprecedented political crisis by the sensational speech of a Catholic deputy, Herr Erzberger, at a secret session of the Reichstag committee in which he roundly denounced the German Admiralty and the pan-Germans as the great obstacles of peace, and declaring that the results of the submarine warfare had been exaggerated.

Herr Erzberger, who, although he is denounced by the regular leaders of the clerical party, has a powerful following, also demanded a real Parliamentary system in Germany.

His speech elicited placatory speeches from Dr. Bethmann Hollweg, and Herr Helfferich, but these have absolutely failed to convince the Liberal press, which is now clamouring for the dismissal of the Minister of Marine, Admiral Capelle, and even asks whether Bethmann Hollweg can remain in office.

The *Berliner Tagblatt* openly declares that a coalition ministry is becoming inevitable, and that even the leading Government circles can no longer disguise the necessity therefore.

The Imperial organ, the *Taegliche Rundschau*, mentions the rumour that the Committee wants to hear the evidence of General von Hindenburg regarding the military situation.

Further developments are expected to-day (Monday), but Bethmann Hollweg has been warned that shilly-shallying will not be permitted this time.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

#### THE LATEST AIR RAID.

##### RENEWED DEMANDS FOR REPRISALS.

LONDON, July 8th.

The raid on London has intensified the demand for reprisals.

*Lloyd's Weekly News* says that there was nothing yesterday to excuse the failure of defence. The raiders came leisurely and bombed leisurely. They seemed to despise the defence. Their flight over London was so slow that it looked like a parade. London's defencelessness against aeroplanes must be remedied without delay.

The *Sunday Times* says that a new air policy is needed. As shells was the cry of 1915, so aeroplanes is the cry of 1917. The Government must be compelled to realise that aeroplanes are the deciding factor of the war for carrying hostilities into German territory.

The *Observer* says that most of the German machines were Gotha twin-engined biplanes, comparatively slow, and their low altitude showed contempt for our aircraft batteries, yet the marksmanship of the latter was remarkably good. Our defence is inadequate as regards machines.

The *Weekly Dispatch* says if people are unable to get the protection they demand, they should be warned. The public is no longer in a mood to endure official obsequy. The same paper quotes the Lord Mayor as saying that the case for reprisals is enormously strengthened by yesterday's happenings.

*Reynolds' Newspaper* says it is now obvious that the German raids are deliberate operations of murder and terrorism, since the raiders swerved easily yesterday to the eastern part of the city. Londoners are now determined to fix the responsibility of aeroplane production and to demand reprisals on Rhonish towns.

Mr. Kennedy Jones, speaking at Muswell Hill, said there must be no more shilly-shallying on the question of reprisals. The disquieting reports that Viscount French is hampered by other Departments must be settled.

##### THE GERMAN VERSION.

LONDON, July 8th.

The Berlin official version of yesterday's raid alleges that bombs were freely dropped on the Thames docks, harbour works, and warehouses, and that one English aeroplane was shot down over London. Bombs were also dropped on Margate. All the aeroplanes returned except one which was compelled to descend into the sea and could not be rescued.

##### LATEST CABLES.

#### GREAT ENEMY CONSPIRACY.

##### TO STIR UP INDIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8th.

A great conspiracy to promote an anti-British revolution in India, wider in its scope than any up to the present has been discovered. Ninety-eight persons, ranging from millionaires to Hindu labourers and including prominent businessmen, German ex-Consuls from Chicago, Honolulu and Shanghai, and ex-attaches from the German Embassy at Washington have been indicted. Their names will be published when the arrests have been made.

The charges indicate a conspiracy since 1914, which was organised and financed in Berlin.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

#### THE WAR SPIRIT OF FRANCE.

##### FIGHT TO THE END.

LONDON, July 8th.

The Chamber has concluded a several days' secret debate on the conduct of operations, and has adopted a vote of confidence by 375 votes to 23, after a stirring appeal by M. Painleve for a continuance of that endurance and union which the country has hitherto shown till victory is achieved.

M. Painleve described the secret debate as a passion for the good of the Army. He declared that during the last four months we had victoriously passed the dangerous turning point of the war, and since the hour of danger had been passed, how was it possible to doubt the future? The young Russian Army was redoubling its blows, while the first American force was landed without losing a man. He admitted that there had been grave mistakes during the last offensive and that there had been heavy avoidable losses. The responsible leaders had been relieved. The law did not permit of the infliction of a penalty without an enquiry. The latter would open in a few days to fix the responsibility. Every bad mistake must be punished, and there must be no more ambitious plans whose grandiose proportions thinly conceal their emptiness. They must have a policy whose prudence equals its energy—a policy of obtaining the maximum effect while economising human lives.

Thanks to the assistance of the Allies, the Government had been able to devote closer attention to economic life, placing the older classes at the disposal of agriculture. Other measures would follow.

The Allies know France will never bend, but also know that the blood of her Army is flowing in streams to protect civilisation. It was this, more than anything, that determined the United States to enter the struggle, for she did not wish to see France illuminating the world with her own funeral pyre.

Hitherto France had victoriously borne the trial. No nation had shown more perfect discipline. That must continue till the final victory, and whoever advises us to lay down arms now is an accomplice of the enemy.—(Loud Cheers.) The Government is determined to oppose any propaganda which will risk weakening the moral of the Army, and we can only cease to fight on the day when democracy is secured.

At the close of the speech, the whole of the Chamber rose, with the exception of a few Socialists, and gave M. Painleve a long ovation.

M. Malvy, the Minister for the Interior, followed and said that recent strikes had been purely economic and had been settled by the patriotism of the workmen, the employers, and the support of the Labour organisations. Stringent orders had been given to stop pacifist propaganda, which was tending to weaken the moral of the population.

M. Ribot regretted that the offensive of April 18th was not more successful. Yet, though the results, dearly bought, were glorious for French arms, what a wave of passion would have swept over the country had the Germans obtained such a result! Germany was more than ever driven to make peace, recoiling at nothing to gain that end. M. Ribot here referred to the receipt of a large cheque, of suspicious origin, by the manager of a Parisian journal in connection with which an arrest had been made. Nothing, he said, could deter the Government in its duty. He refused liberty of discussion to those attempting either consciously or unconsciously to lead the country to a shameful peace.

#### RUSSIA AND PEACE.

##### A WARNING.

AMSTERDAM, July 8th.

Major Morath, writing in the *Tages-Zeitung*, significantly warns Germany against under-estimating General Brusiloff as a commander, owing to his pre-eminence and power over the Slav races. An article in the *Freidenkblatt* describes Austria as completely disillusioned about Russia and a separate peace.

#### THE GERMAN WAY.

##### BELGIANS SHOT.

LONDON, July 8th.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Maastricht, *Les Nouvelles* states that twenty Belgians at Brussels and eighteen at Liege were shot on July 1st.

#### FOOD CONDITIONS IN FRANCE.

##### AN AMERICAN'S IMPRESSIONS.

Mr. Lincoln Eyre, Paris correspondent of the *New York World*, in the course of a long and interesting article on conditions in France, says she is not on her last legs, as the foe would have us believe; but she is fighting with blood flowing from a host of unattended wounds, and suffering is inevitable among every element of her civilian population. Her great cities, and principally Paris, are enduring the bitterest hardships imposed upon the non-combatant folk. The coming winter, as they themselves are aware, is going to strain the fortitude of the Parisians to a degree unequalled since the "terrible year" of the siege.

"The most alarming shortage will probably be coal, as it was last winter. I haven't the slightest idea how I am going to heat either my apartment or the *World's* Paris office when the cold weather comes. Both are supposed to have steam heat, but in the office the radiators ceased to radiate last January, and at the apartment they were working so feebly that grate fires were a necessity. Doubtless they will fail us altogether next winter. Orders for coal six months ahead are refused by both retailers and wholesalers. On three occasions, for a week at a time, I was able to keep a mild fire going in the office by making the office boy stand in line every morning for two hours to buy 10 kilos (twenty pounds) of coal, the most one could purchase at the municipal coal stations.

The magnificent courage of the Parisians has kept them from voicing their suffering in an obstreperous manner. There have been no riots of any importance, the demonstrations being confined to small individual affairs. I know of one case in which four "pauvres," returning on leave to their Paris homes and finding their wives and children without means to keep them warm, marched in a body to the central yards and, with drawn revolvers, demanded coal. The terrified clerks promptly gave them all they could carry away, and only a show of resistance was made by the police protecting the yards. Coal in Paris, by the way, is always guarded by policemen.

Sugar, butter, milk, meat and, most of all, bread and every variety of baked flour are the chief scarcities besides coal in Paris. Cards controlling the consumption of sugar were issued last March, and since my departure from France with the French Mission meatless days have been ordained. The Paris milk supply is dangerously short. In the fashionable and well-to-do districts it is possible to get a quart of milk delivered regularly in the morning. But after that morning quart not a single additional thimbleful is purchasable, and in the poorer quarters even the morning delivery frequently fails.

"The price of meat is soaring. Steak costs from three to four francs a pound, and the other varieties of beef are correspondingly high. The most diminutive chicken costs eight to ten francs. Eggs are four francs a dozen, or 35 centimes apiece, and they are among the cheaper products, having been less than three cents apiece before the war. Fish is becoming a rarity owing to the falling off in the number of fishermen and the submarine peril. Only stale bread of mixed wheat and rye flour is available under the present regulations, and pastry will probably soon be altogether suppressed. Vegetables are reasonably cheap."

#### GROWTH OF FRANCO-BRITISH FRIENDSHIP.

At a lecture on "England's Effort" delivered by the Paris Correspondent of *The Times* at the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt before a large audience, the following message from Mr. Lloyd George was read:—

"The French and the British have fought side by side in this war with a friendship and mutual respect which have only grown deeper and stronger as the war is prolonged, because they have been fighting, not for themselves alone, but for a cause which is vital to the whole world, the cause of human freedom. It is the high spirit of this cause which has evoked which has drawn millions of British citizens from all over the world to guard the highways of the sea, to manufacture munitions of war for all the Allies, and to shed their blood on the soil of France without thought of conquest or reward. It is this spirit which has enabled your nation to accept our help without regrets and without fear as the assistance of one comrade in the battle of liberty to another. It is the spirit, displayed so often in our histories, which is the guarantee that in the end right will prevail and Europe will be once more saved from the most ruthless despotism which has ever menaced the freedom of its peoples."



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## GERMANY'S WAR AIMS.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR DECLINES TO INDICATE THEM.

BAIT FOR RUSSIA: REVOLUTION TALK.

At the sitting of the German Reichstag on May 15th the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, made the following speech:

The interpellations which have just now been brought forward demand from me a definite statement regarding the question of our war aims.

To make such a statement at the present moment would not serve the interests of the country. I must, therefore, decline to make one. (Applause in the Centre.)

Since the winter of 1914-15 I have been pressed first on one side and then on another to make a public statement of our war aims, if possible with details. (Loud shouts of "No, no!" from the Right.) They were demanded of me every day. (Shouts from the Right, "But not details!") To force me to speak an attempt was made to construe my silence regarding the programme of war aims of different parties as my assent thereto. Against that I must again resolutely protest.

When giving permission for a free discussion concerning our war aims I expressly declared that the Government could not and would not take part in any controversy. I also protested against any positive conclusion whatever as to the Government's attitude being drawn from the Government's silence.

I now repeat this protest in the most emphatic manner. (Cheers.) What I have to say at any time about our war aims I have said here publicly in the Reichstag. They could not be more than that—(cheers)—but they were sufficiently clear to exclude identification such as has been attempted with other programmes. I have adhered to these fundamental principles until now. They also found solemn expression in the peace offers made conjointly with our allies on December 12th, 1918. (Cheers.)

The supposition which has recently arisen that some differences of opinion existed between us and our allies regarding the question of peace, belongs to the realm of fable. (Loud cheers.) I expressly state this now, with the conviction that I am also expressing the opinion of the leading statesmen of the Powers allied to us.

## DESIRE FOR PEACE.

I thoroughly and completely understand the passionate interest of the people in our war aims and the conditions of peace. I understand the demand for a precise statement which was addressed to me to-day from the Right and the Left. But in a debate on war aims, the only guiding line for me is an early and satisfactory conclusion of the war. (Loud cheers.) Beyond that I cannot do anything and I cannot say anything.

If the general situation obliges me to maintain an attitude of reserve, as is the case at present, I will maintain this reserve, and no pressure, either from Herr Scheidemann (Socialist) or from Herr Roschke (Conservative), will force me to depart from my path. (Loud cheers.)

I will not allow myself to be led astray by the speech with which Herr Scheidemann, at a time when the drum fire is being heard on the Aisne and at Arras, believes he could disseminate among the people the possibility of a revolution. The German people will be at our side with me in repudiating this speech, and also Herr Roschke's attempt to represent me as being under the influence of the Social Democrats.

I am reproached with being in the hands of the party, but I am not in the hands of any party, either of the Right or the Left. I am glad to be able to state that definitely. If I am in the hands of any one I am in the hands of my people, whom alone I have to serve.

All those whose sons are fighting for the existence of the nation are firmly arrayed around the Emperor, whom they trust and who trusts them. The Emperor's word which was given in August remains unaltered. Herr Roschke, who has stepped forward as the special protector of this promise, has received in the Emperor's Easter message the required assurance that the Emperor's word remains unchanged.

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

I trust that the reserve which I must exercise and it would be unscrupulousness on my part if I failed to exercise it—will find the support of the majority of the Reichstag and also of the people. For the past month unparalleled battles have been raging on the western front. The whole people, with all its thoughts, sorrows, and emotions, is present with its sons out there who, with unexampled tenacity and contempt of death, are resisting the attacks daily renewed of British and French. (Loud cheers.)

Even to-day I see no readiness for peace on the part of Great Britain and France, and no abandonment of their excessive aims of conquest or economic destruction. Which, then, were the Governments which openly stood up last winter before the world in order to bring this insane slaughter of nations to a conclusion? Were they in London or Paris? The most recent declarations which I have seen from London state that the war aims which were announced two years ago remain unaltered. (Hear, hear.)

Even Herr Scheidemann does not believe that I could answer this declaration with a bean geste. Does any one believe, in view of the state of mind of our Western enemies, that they could be induced to conclude peace by a programme of renunciation?

It comes to this. Shall I immediately give our Western enemies an assurance which would enable them to prolong the war indefinitely without danger of losses to themselves? Shall I inform these enemies that, come what may, we shall in all circumstances be the people who renounce? Shall I say to them, "We shall not touch a hair of your heads, but you who want our lives may without any risk continue to try your luck?" Shall I nail down the German Empire in all

directions by a one-sided statement which only comprises one part of the total peace conditions, renounces the successes gained by the blood of our sons and brothers, and leaves everything else in a state of suspension? No. I reject such a policy. (Prolonged cheers.)

I will not pursue a policy which would be the basest ingratitude towards the heroic deeds of our people at the front and at home. It would permanently weigh down our people in all conditions of life, down to the humblest worker, and would be equivalent to surrendering the future of the Fatherland.

On the other hand, perhaps I ought to lay down a programme of conquest. I decline also to do that. (Shouts on the Right of "We do not demand that," followed by an uproar which caused the President to ring his bell.) If it has not been demanded, then we are of one opinion. I also decline to lay down a programme of conquest. We did not go to war, and we are not fighting now against almost the whole world in order to make conquests, but only to secure our existence and firmly to establish the future of the nation.

## INGRATITUDE.

The programme of conquest is as little helpful in achieving victory and ending the war as a programme of renunciation. On the contrary, in doing so I should only be playing the game of the hostile rulers and making it easier for them further to dupe their war-weary peoples into an immeasurable prolongation of the war. That also would be base ingratitude towards our warriors near Arras and on the Aisne.

As regards our Eastern neighbour Russia, I have already spoken recently. It seems as if now Russia has renounced her violent plans of conquest. Whether Russia will act, or can act, in the same sense as her allies I am unable to estimate.

Doubtless Great Britain, with the assistance of her other allies, is doing her utmost to keep Russia in the future also harnessed to Britain's war chariot—(loud cries of "Hear, hear!")—and to oppose Russian wishes for the speedy restoration of the world's peace.

If, however, Russia desires to prevent further bloodshed and renounce for herself all violent plans of conquest—if she wishes to restore the permanent relations of peaceful life side by side with us, then it surely goes as a matter of course that we, since we share this desire, will not prevent the establishment of permanent relations in the future, and will not render their development impossible by demands—(loud and prolonged cheers)—which would not be in accordance with the ideal of the freedom of nations, and would lay the germ of enmity in the Russian nation. I do not doubt that an agreement aiming exclusively at a mutual understanding could be obtained which would exclude every thought of oppression and leave behind no sting of discord. (Loud cheers.)—Reiter.

## MILITARY SITUATION.

The Chancellor said in conclusion:—Our position is better than ever. In the west our enemies, in spite of their enormous losses, will be unable to push through. Our U-boats work with increasing success. The neutral countries must admit our success, especially Spain, whose attitude entitles her to our gratitude. Time works for us.

I am confident we are nearing a favourable end of the war. Then, and not before, we shall tell our enemies what our war aims are. They must above all guarantee our complete political and economic independence. We will stand out as a new-born nation and as a guardian of universal peace.

After the Chancellor's speech the parties of the Centre, the National Liberals, and the Progressive German group, voted for a resolution approving of the Chancellor's statement. When Herr Scheidemann, the Socialist, spoke of a revolution, the whole Reichstag protested and demanded his removal from the tribune. The president called him to order, but Herr Scheidemann continued:

"A just peace must be reached. I am convinced no peace can be achieved without the removal of the frontiers, but this must be arrived at by mutual consent. Long live peace! Long live free Europe!"—Exchange.

## REVOLUTION!

Herr Scheidemann's reference to revolution was as follows:—If France and Great Britain renounce annexation and Germany insists on it, we shall have a revolution in the country. (Prolonged shouts of indignation and shame and cries of "Stand down!" The President of the Reichstag calling the speaker to order.)

(Herr Ledebour (Independent Socialist) said:—Herr Scheidemann must take up the cudgels against the Government if he wants strong words which do not shrink even from the announcement of a revolution, to be followed by deeds. We are convinced that events must happen in Germany as they have in Russia. That is what these in power are working for. We must soon introduce a republic into Germany. We shall propose that the Constitution Committee take preparatory steps in that direction."

## SIR G. BUCHANAN'S APPEAL TO RUSSIA.

Great pro-Ally demonstrations were held outside the British, French, and Italian Embassies at Petrograd on May 5th.

Sir George and Lady Georgina Buchanan appeared on the balcony of the British Embassy, and the British Ambassador made a speech, in which he said it was clear to the world that Great Britain was not fighting for the sake of conquests. She only entered the war when Belgium had been overrun and the rights of other nations had been trampled on. It was impossible for British democracy, the oldest in the world, to be suspected of opposing the freedom of peoples. Great Britain's only object was the solemn vindication of right and justice. The Ambassador called on Russians to support the Government, which was the true and sincere defender of the people's interests.

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HOME REMEDY WHICH WORKS WONDERS IN MAKING SCRAWNY, UNDEVELOPED MEN AND WOMEN PLUMP AND ATTRACTIVE.

Thin persons, particularly those from ten to thirty pounds under weight, will be interested to learn of a marvellous discovery which puts on flesh at the rate of a pound a day in many instances, rounds out the figure and makes thin folks fat up even if they have been scrawny for years.

Don't shut your eyes and say "Impossible!" Put this new treatment to the test. The test will tell. It is no sign that you must remain skinny and under that the rest of your life, even if you have vainly tried every "fattener" you ever heard of.

This new discovery calls for no diet, no stunts, no detention from business. You eat as usual, eat what you like. It is good for the most delicate system, and harmless to the most delicate system. It contains no oils, emulsions, nor alcohol. Just a concentrated tabloid which can be taken privately. Your nearest friends need not know what you are doing until you astonish them with a visible and pleasing increase of weight.

Excessive thinness is very mortifying. Thin men never look like "real money." They are pushed aside in the race for success. Bony women are seldom very popular. Dress will not hide skin and bones. All men admire fine figures. Take Bargo and get out of the featherweight class.

A. S. WARREN & CO., LTD., VICTORIA DISPENSARY, THE PHARMACY, QUEEN'S DISPENSARY, THE EDWARD DISPENSARY.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield said to the House of Commons that he had received from MIMROD'S CURE, and every postbridge similar letters to-day.

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PAIRED FOR 40 YEARS. Sold in size by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country. Beware of Imitations.

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With special formula for all ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs. It is a powerful expectorant and soothes the inflamed membrane. It is a powerful expectorant and soothes the inflamed membrane. It is a powerful expectorant and soothes the inflamed membrane.

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## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Monday, 16th July.—8 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Pailie Works, Dept. of Lands.

Thursday, 19th July.—12.30 p.m.—British Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

Tuesday, 21st July.—Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jebson & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammer.

Monday, 13th Aug.—Noon—Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

Monday, 27th Aug.—Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. Wilske & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammer.

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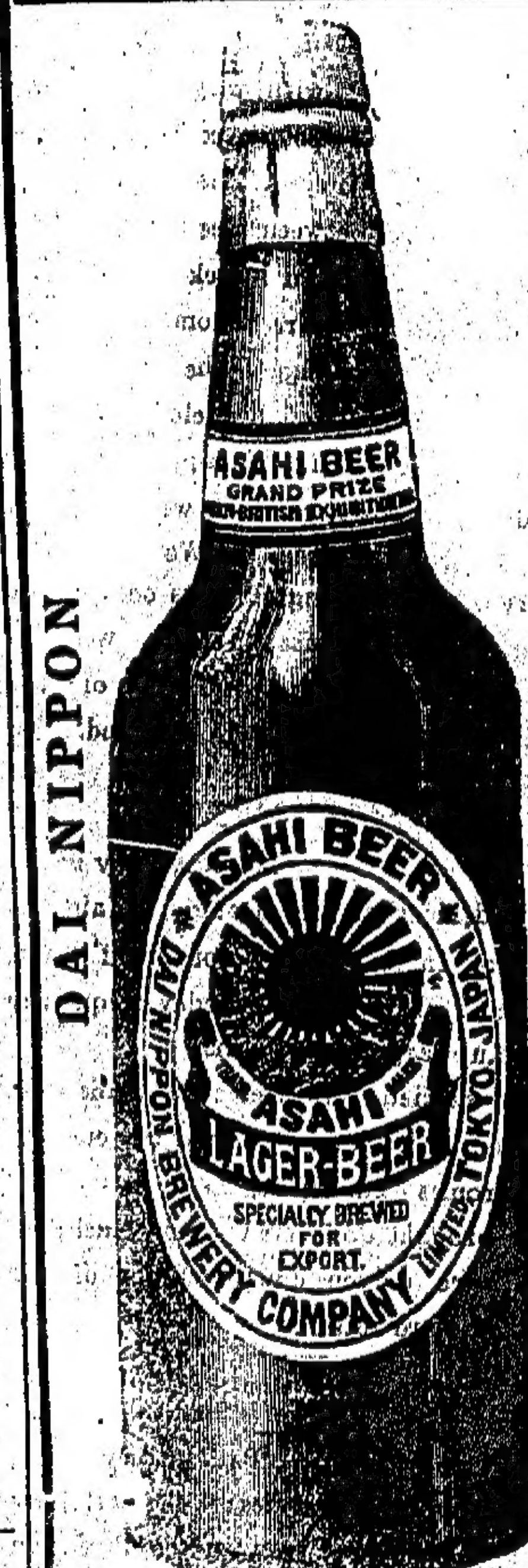
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A purely vegetable treatment. Sold in bottles by all Dispensaries. Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for intestinal or Throat Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children. To be obtained of all Dispensaries. (Lancet, 1916, 1st Aug.)

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OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME FOR STUBBORN COUGHS

BRONCHITIS WEAK LUNGS CATARRH

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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SEPLE 5-NOV. 16. 1917.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.**

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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General Agents.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 10th July, 4 P.M.
HANKOW	"TAMU"	On 10th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 12th July, 4 P.M.
WEIBAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KIDUCHOW"	On 14th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"VINGCHOW"	On 14th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 17th July, Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MALES and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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TELEPHONE 38.

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HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

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AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Higgins ... FRIDAY, 13th July, at Noon.  
"HAIKONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 17th July, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.****APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

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The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SABSOON & CO., LTD.

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**P. & O. S. N. CO.****ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO

**MARSEILLES AND LONDON,**

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Colombo	Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved to Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

**SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

**INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS**

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

**MARSEILLES AND LONDON,**

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

Steamers	Leave Hongkong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. FARR,  
Superintendent.

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LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY,

CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE (SINABA MARU) MONDAY, 16th July, at Noon.  
via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, Capt. Higo  
MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI (YOKOHAMA MARU) WEDNESDAY, 1st Aug., at Noon.  
SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA Capt. Torais

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND

TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and SAKI MARU (FRIDAY, 13th July, at 11 A.M.)  
YOKOHAMA Capt. Yoshikawa

SHANGHAI, KOBE and SITSUTA MARU (MONDAY, 16th July, at 11 A.M.)  
YOKOHAMA Capt. Tomioka

SHANGHAI, KOBE and HITACHI MARU (WEDNESDAY, 18th July, at 11 A.M.)  
YOKOHAMA Capt. Tomioka

YOKOHAMA and IYO MARU (TUESDAY, 31st July, at 11 A.M.)  
Capt. Takano

CEYLON MARU (SATURDAY, 14th July, at Noon)  
Capt. Tsuda

KOBE and JINSEN MARU (WEDNESDAY, 11th July, at Noon)  
Capt. Nagaya

**EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.**

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NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

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**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.****SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KORRA MARU	18,000	TUES. 17th July
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI. 27th July
TENYO MARU	32,000	FRI. 10th Aug.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR. 25th Aug.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI. 7th Sep.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	SATUR. 22nd Sep.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

**SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.**

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA

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THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agent, King's Building.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.****FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

A STEAMER will sail for Saigon Direct on or about 9th July.

Taking Passengers and Cargo.

**SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.**

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

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TELEPHONE 740.

**O. S. K.****OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

**North American Line.**

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Leaving July.  
"CANADA MARU" ... Leaving July.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KALJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 15th July, at Noon.  
"JOSHIN MARU" ... SUNDAY, 15th July, at 10 A.M.  
"SOSHUMARU" ... THURSDAY, 19th July, at 9 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

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